Occupations, Employment and Income for Migrants to Alberta

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Alberta
Human Resources and Employment

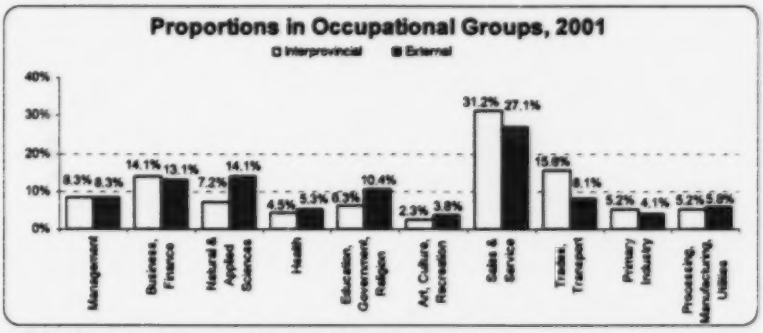
Building Alberta's Workforce

Alberta Human Resources and Employment (AHRE) actively supports the integration of migrants through programs aimed at language development, employment training, and attracting people to the province. This report looks at the occupations migrants hold before and after moving to Alberta, their unemployment rates and their income. The purpose is to provide AHRE with information about the labour force outcomes of migrants to aid in developing strategies towards integrating migrants.

The data analyzed in this report come primarily from Statistics Canada's 2001 Census and are supplemented with data from the Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada (LSIC). Important considerations relating to these data sources are described in Appendix A. Further analysis is presented in Appendix B.

Chart 1 indicates that, for those moving to Alberta within the past year, a higher percentage of interprovincial migrants[1] were employed in the Sales and Service and Trades and Transport occupations than external migrants[2]. There was a greater proportion of external than interprovincial migrants in the Natural and Applied Sciences and Education, Government and Religion occupations. The proportion of external migrants employed in the Natural and Applied Sciences occupation was nearly twice as large as the proportion of interprovincial migrants. The proportion of external migrants in Sales and Service occupations is higher for those who have moved to Alberta within the past five years than for those coming within the past year, 31.6% versus 27.1%. Please see Appendix B, Chart 1 for the proportions of migrants who have come to Alberta within the last five years in each occupational group.

Chart 1



Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census

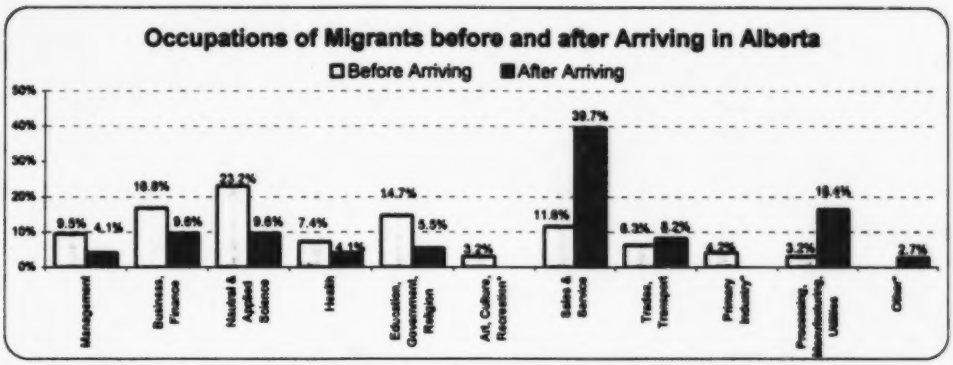
Chart 2 presents the percentages of external migrants' occupations in their home country and after they have arrived in Alberta according to the 2001 Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada (LSIC). The occupations that show the largest decreases are those that require a higher level of education. Examples are Management, -5.4%; Natural and Applied Sciences, -13.6%; and Education, Government, and Religion, -9.2%.

The percentage of external migrants employed in Sales and Service and Processing, Manufacturing and Utilities occupations increased upon coming to Alberta. The percentage of external migrants employed in Sales and Service occupations was more than three times higher after coming to Alberta than it was prior to coming. The percentage in Processing, Manufacturing, and Utilities occupations were more than five

[1] Those moving to Alberta from another province
[2] Migrants who came from another country to live in Alberta

times greater after coming to Alberta. These occupations are those that typically do not demand higher levels of education.

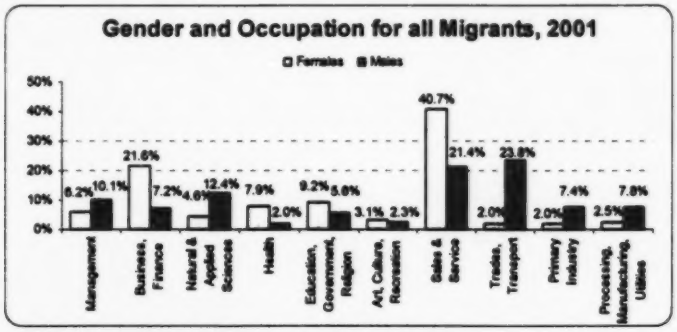
Chart 2



* Art, Culture & Recreation and Primary Industry occupations may be included in others
Data Source: Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada, 2001
Note: 2,200 of 9,500 people did not respond after arriving in Alberta that had responded before

Chart 3 shows that the largest proportion of all female migrants, at 40.7%, are employed in Sales and Service occupations, followed by 21.6% in Business and Finance occupations. The largest proportion, 23.8%, of males coming to Alberta work in Trades and Transport occupations, followed by 21.4% in Sales and Service occupations.

Chart 3



Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census

There are also some differences between external and interprovincial migrants in regards to gender and occupation. External migrants have a larger percentage of females in Trades and Transport, Primary Industry[3], Processing, Manufacturing and Utilities occupations than interprovincial migrants. As well, external migrants have a larger percentage of males in Health occupations than interprovincial migrants.

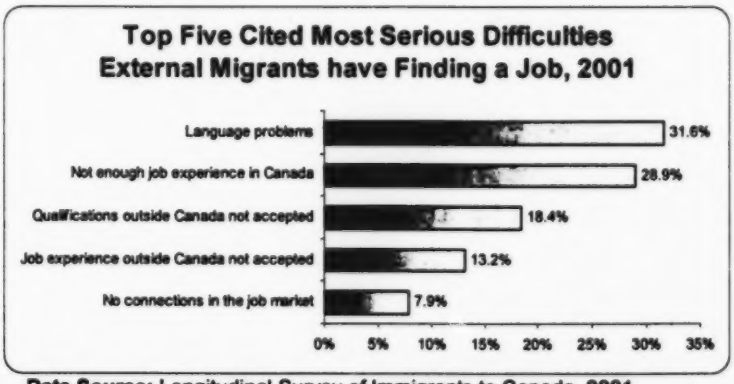
[3] Includes occupations related to Mining, Oil and Gas, Forestry, and Agriculture

Interprovincial migrants have a larger percentage of females in Education, Government, and Religion and Art, Culture, and Recreation occupations than external migrants.

Migrants' occupations also vary across age groups. Those aged 15 to 24 years have a large representation of migrants in Sales and Service and Primary Industry occupations. Of the 15,425 interprovincial migrants in Sales and Service occupations and 2,580 in Primary Industry occupations, 7,770, or 50%, and 1,185, or 46%, were between the ages of 15 and 24, respectively. This younger age group has low representation in Management occupations, making up 12% of all interprovincial migrants in this occupation. Appendix B, Table 1 shows the proportion in each occupation represented by all age groups.

According to the 2001 LSIC, the most frequently cited difficulty external migrants have in finding a job is language problems, with 31.6% indicating it as their most serious difficulty (Chart 4). The second most commonly cited difficulty of finding a job, 28.9%, is not having enough job experience in Canada. Other common problems include qualifications or job experience outside of Canada not accepted and no connections in the job market. Also, according to the 2001 LSIC, of 7,600 surveyed external migrants to Alberta, 1,200, or 15.8%, had their foreign credentials fully accepted. These factors affect many external migrants' ability to work in the same occupations as they were prior to coming to Alberta, as well as their high unemployment rates.

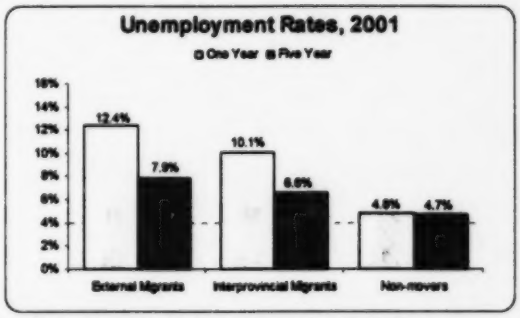
Chart 4



Data Source: Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada, 2001

The 2003 LSIC indicates that, of immigrants between the ages of 25 and 44 coming to Alberta, 68% had at least one job after six months in the province and 88% after two years. Chart 5 shows that interprovincial migrants have a lower unemployment rate[4] than external migrants, both for migrants who have moved to Alberta within one year and within five years. This implies that interprovincial migrants have less difficulty finding work after coming to Alberta than external migrants. Unemployment rates for both external and interprovincial migrants decrease the longer they are in the province at similar rates of decline. However, non-movers[5] have lower unemployment rates than both external and interprovincial migrants.

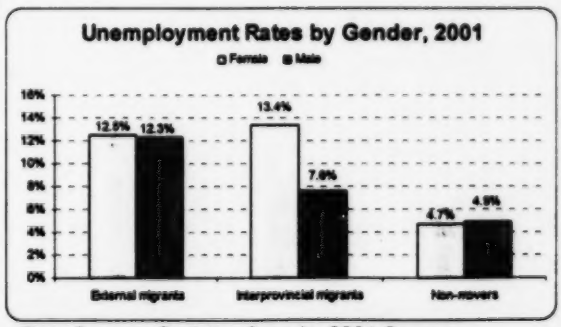
Chart 5



Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census

It can be seen from Chart 6 that female migrants have higher unemployment rates than their male counterparts. However, the gender difference for external migrants is only 0.2 percentage points, while that for interprovincial migrants is 5.8 percentage points. Female interprovincial migrants have higher unemployment rates than female external migrants, even though external migrants, on average, have higher unemployment rates. Also, for non-movers, females have a slightly lower unemployment rate than males, while for migrants it is the opposite.

Chart 6

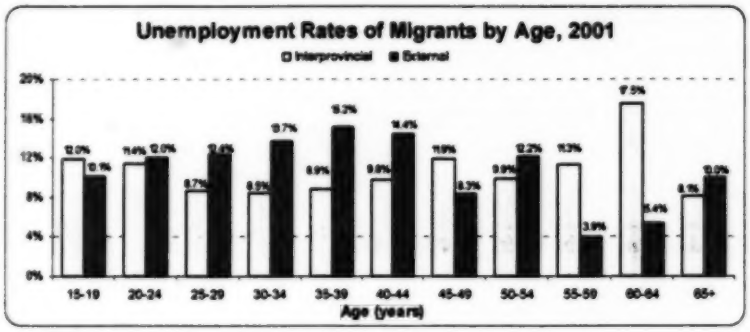


Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census

[4] The percentage of unemployed people in the labour force
[5] Refers to people who didn't move or who moved within the same city or town

Chart 7 shows that unemployment rates for interprovincial and external migrants vary greatly for different age groups. Interprovincial migrants have much higher unemployment rates for those between the ages of 55 and 64, and have slightly higher rates for the age groups 15 to 19 and 45 to 49.

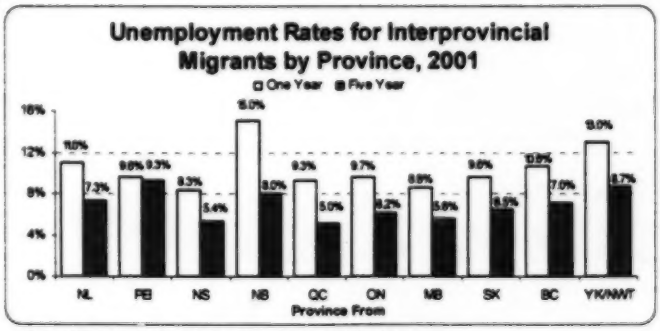
Chart 7



Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census

Chart 8 indicates that unemployment rates are highest for interprovincial migrants coming to Alberta from New Brunswick, at 15.0%, and the Territories, 13.0%. The lowest unemployment rates are for migrants from Nova Scotia, 8.3%, and Manitoba, with 8.6%. The longer migrants have been in Alberta, the lower their unemployment rates are.

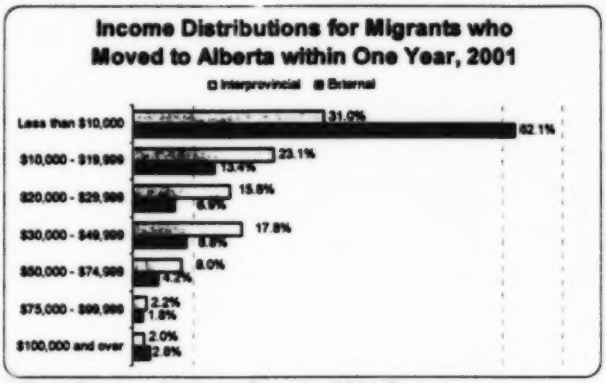
Chart 8



Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census

Chart 9 displays the proportion of migrants in each income bracket, according to the 2001 Census. The largest proportion of both interprovincial and external migrants, who have moved to Alberta within one year, are making less than $10,000 a year. Interprovincial migrants have a higher proportion than external migrants in all income brackets, with the exception of less than $10,000 a year and $100,000 a year and over. Other research suggests that income is correlated with the educational quality of migrants' source country.[6]

Chart 9

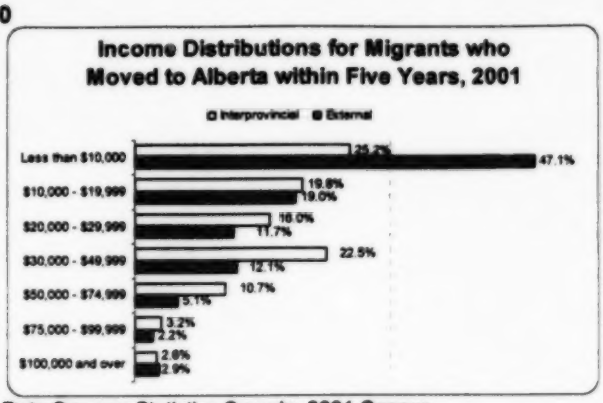


Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census

The proportions in the chart above represent the income of migrants who have moved to Alberta within one year. These numbers change for migrants who have moved to Alberta within five years, especially with regards to the lower income brackets (Chart 10). For instance, the proportions of interprovincial and external migrants making between $30,000 and $50,000 per year are higher for those coming within five years by 4.8 and 8.1 percentage points, respectively. Similarly, the proportion of external migrants making less than $10,000 a year is lower by 15 percentage points, 62.1% for those coming within one year compared to 47.1% within five years. However, this is still a large proportion considering only a quarter of non-movers are making less than $10,000 a year.

[6] *Immigrant Source Country Educational Quality and Canadian Labour Market Outcomes*, A. Sweetman, 2004

Chart 10



Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census

Table 1 shows that the majority of the migrants making less than $20,000 a year are female, for both interprovincial migrants, 59.3%, and external migrants, 55.6%. Meanwhile, the majority of those migrants making over $30,000 per year are male. Males represent 70.6% of interprovincial migrants making over $30,000 a year, and 66.8% of external migrants making over $30,000 per year. Therefore, there is a greater gender discrepancy for interprovincial than for external migrants with regards to income.

Table 1

Percentage of each Gender in Income Brackets*, 2001					
		Interprovincial Migrants		External Migrants	
		Female	Male	Female	Male
Income	Less than $10,000	62.4%	37.6%	56.0%	44.0%
	$10,000 - $19,999	55.1%	44.9%	53.4%	46.6%
	$20,000 - $29,999	46.6%	53.5%	50.3%	50.0%
	$30,000 - $49,999	34.0%	66.0%	39.5%	60.5%
	$50,000 - $74,999	28.0%	71.9%	34.4%	65.6%
	$75,000 - $99,999	11.1%	89.3%	32.1%	67.9%
	Over $100,000	14.9%	85.6%	13.2%	87.6%
* Sums may not be equal to 100% due to rounding					

Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census

According to the 2001 Census, the largest proportion of external migrants in all age groups except the 65 and over group, are making less than $10,000 per year. These proportions are significantly larger than the proportions for interprovincial migrants in the same age groups. The largest proportion of interprovincial migrants aged 15 to 24 and 45 to 64 are making less than $10,000 a year. For interprovincial migrants aged 25 to 44, the largest proportion is making between $30,000 and $50,000 per year, and for those over 65 the largest proportion is making between $10,000 and $20,000 a year. For the majority of age groups, with the exception of 15 to 19 and 40 to 44 years,

external migrants have a larger proportion than interprovincial migrants making over $100,000 a year. For both interprovincial and external migrants, a large proportion of those ages 15 to 24 are making $20,000; however, this is also true for non-movers. Appendix B, Table 2 displays the percent of each age group in each income bracket for interprovincial and external migrants.

Table 2 shows the provinces with the highest and lowest proportion of migrants to Alberta within the past year for each income bracket. Migrants coming from the Territories[7] have the largest proportion with high incomes, between $30,000 and $100,000 per year. Migrants from Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland and Labrador, and Quebec have the lowest proportions in these income brackets. Although migrants from Prince Edward Island have the highest proportion making between $10,000 and $20,000 per year, they also have the highest proportion earning $100,000 a year or more. Please see Appendix B, Table 3 for the provincial income proportions for migrants coming within both the past one and five years.

Table 2

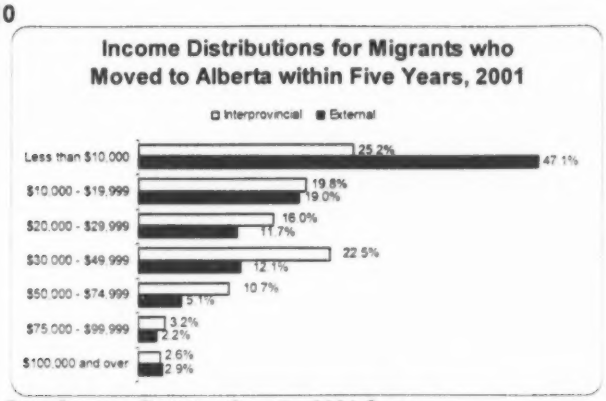
Proportions of Interprovincial Migrants by Income, 2001

Income Bracket		
	QC, 35.4%	MB, 24.9%
	PEI, 32.8%	YK/NWT, 18.7%
	NS, 17.7%	SK, 14.2%
	YK/NWT, 22.7%	QC, 15.6%
	YK/NWT, 12.2%	PEI, 9.24%
	YK/NWT, 4.36%	NL, 1.0%
	PEI, 3.26%	NS, 0.7%

Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census

[7] Includes the Yukon, Northwest Territories, and Nunavut

Chart 10



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	$20,000 - $29,999	46.6%	53.5%	50.3%	50.0%
	$30,000 - $49,999	34.0%	66.0%	39.5%	60.5%
	$50,000 - $74,999	28.0%	71.9%	34.4%	65.6%
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According to the 2001 Census, the largest proportion of external migrants in all age groups except the 65 and over group, are making less than $10,000 per year. These proportions are significantly larger than the proportions for interprovincial migrants in the same age groups. The largest proportion of interprovincial migrants aged 15 to 24 and 45 to 64 are making less than $10,000 a year. For interprovincial migrants aged 25 to 44, the largest proportion is making between $30,000 and $50,000 per year, and for those over 65 the largest proportion is making between $10,000 and $20,000 a year. For the majority of age groups, with the exception of 15 to 19 and 40 to 44 years,

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Table 2

Proportions of Interprovincial Migrants by Income, 2001			
		High	Low
Income Bracket	Less than $10,000	QC, 35.4%	MB, 24.9%
	$10,000-$19,999	PEI, 32.8%	YK/NWT, 18.7%
	$20,000-$29,999	NS, 17.7%	SK, 14.2%
	$30,000-$49,999	YK/NWT, 22.7%	QC, 15.6%
	$50,000-$74,999	YK/NWT, 12.2%	PEI, 9.24%
	$75,000-$99,999	YK/NWT, 4.36%	NL, 1.0%
	$100,000 and over	PEI, 3.26%	NS, 0.7%

Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census

[7] Includes the Yukon, Northwest Territories, and Nunavut

After external migrants move to Alberta, the proportion employed in occupations requiring higher levels of education decreases. There is a large increase in the percentage working in Sales and Service occupations. The proportion of female migrants working in Sales and Service occupations is nearly twice as large as the proportion of male migrants in these occupations. The most common difficulty external migrants face finding a job is language problems.

Interprovincial migrants have lower unemployment rates than external migrants, yet both have higher rates than non-movers. Female migrants tend to have higher unemployment rates than their male counterparts, with the difference being greater for interprovincial than external migrants. Unemployment rates are highest for migrants moving to Alberta from New Brunswick and the Territories.

The proportion of external migrants making less than $10,000 a year is twice the proportion of interprovincial migrants making the same. After migrants have been in Alberta for a longer time, the proportions making less than $10,000 a year decreases. The difference in income distribution could be due to a number of factors. As they reside in Alberta longer, the possibility of finding a job in their area of specialty increases and, as a result, their income could increase. In addition, it is possible more external migrants could receive full recognition of their foreign credentials. Interprovincial migrants show a greater gender discrepancy than external migrants, with males having higher incomes than females.

The findings presented in this report are based on data taken from two sources: the 2001 Census and the Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada (LSIC).

The 2001 Census

Most of the Census data presented in this report is taken from the One Year Mobility Status variable, whether the person lived in the same residence on Census Day as they did one year before. This gives two main categories of people, 'movers' and 'non-movers'. Within the movers category there are a number of subcategories:

1. Non-migrants: People who moved within the same city or town
2. Internal migrants: People who moved to a different city or town in Canada
    a) Intraprovincial migrants - Those moving within Alberta
    b) Interprovincial migrants - Those moving to Alberta from another province
3. External migrants: People who came from another country to live in Alberta

When referring to non-movers in this report it includes both the Census non-movers and non-migrants.

There are instances where one year migrants are compared to five year migrants. The latter refers to migrants taken from the Five Year Mobility Status variable, which indicates whether the person lived in the same residence on Census Day as they did five years before. Thus, they could have moved to Alberta at anytime during the five year span. The mover category for five year mobility has the same subcategories as for one year mobility.

The province that interprovincial migrants come from refers to the province they lived in either one year before Census Day or five years before. Therefore, it is possible that a portion of migrants lived in one province one year prior, moved to another province, then came to Alberta.

In terms of occupations, the category 'Not Applicable' refers to those people who have never worked for pay or in self-employment or who last worked prior to January 1 of the Census reference year (2000 for one year migrants, 1995 for five year migrants). Migrants' income refers to their total income from all sources, including employment, farm income, government programs, pension, and investments. The less than $10,000 category includes those making zero income.

Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada

The Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada (LSIC) was conducted by Statistics Canada and Citizenship and Immigration Canada in two waves. The first wave was done in 2001 and the second in 2003.

When referring to one's credentials being fully accepted it means that the employer or institution recognizes a certificate, diploma, or degree as legitimate according to determined standards, which may be different for different employers or institutions.

Other Notes

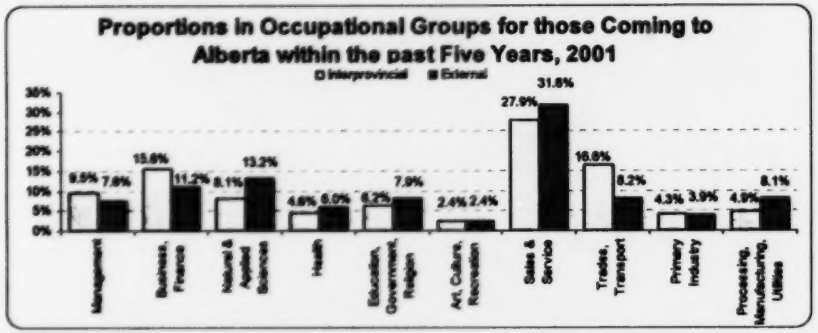
The following provincial abbreviations will be used in any tables and charts presented throughout the report and Appendix C:

NL = Newfoundland and Labrador
NS = Nova Scotia
QC = Quebec
MB = Manitoba
BC = British Columbia
YK/NWT = Yukon, Northwest Territories, Nunavut
PEI = Prince Edward Island
NB = New Brunswick
ON = Ontario
SK = Saskatchewan

Statistics Canada suppresses small data values to protect the confidentiality of survey respondents and, in some instances, suppresses other small values to ensure that the originally suppressed value is indeterminable from the remaining data.

[redacted]

Chart 1



Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census

Table 1

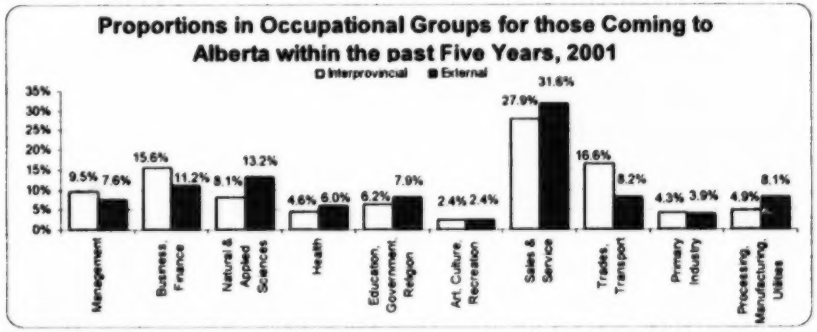
Proportions in Age Groups by Occupation, 2001

	All Applicable	All Occupations	Management	Business, Finance	Natural & Applied Sciences	Health	Education, Government, Relig	Art, Culture, Recreation	Sales & Service	Trades, Transport	Primary Industry	Processing, Manufacturing
15-19	15.6%	9.3%	0.2%	4.7%	1.7%	0.7%	1.0%	5.6%	18.3%	7.8%	14.9%	11.0%
	18.2%	6.5%	0.0%	4.0%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	10.4%	13.6%	6.1%	14.5%	8.5%
20-24	8.9%	24.8%	11.6%	4.7%	24.8%	15.8%	13.0%	24.6%	32.1%	25.1%	31.0%	27.7%
	17.2%	18.1%	10.2%	4.0%	7.0%	8.0%	12.3%	17.4%	25.5%	24.4%	21.0%	24.3%
25-29	7.2%	19.4%	16.9%	20.3%	25.2%	29.1%	27.8%	25.4%	15.9%	18.2%	16.3%	20.3%
	13.0%	19.4%	14.2%	23.6%	21.2%	25.3%	29.9%	23.5%	18.4%	15.9%	18.5%	14.7%
30-34	7.4%	13.3%	19.5%	15.0%	16.5%	19.2%	18.6%	18.1%	9.5%	11.1%	10.7%	12.8%
	9.9%	16.3%	13.8%	16.8%	23.5%	25.3%	22.3%	13.0%	13.0%	15.0%	5.6%	10.7%
35-39	7.5%	11.1%	15.8%	12.1%	14.2%	13.5%	12.5%	9.9%	8.1%	12.2%	9.3%	10.4%
	9.0%	13.8%	17.7%	12.1%	15.8%	15.4%	12.9%	8.7%	12.2%	16.3%	12.9%	15.3%
40-44	5.0%	7.9%	11.8%	9.5%	7.2%	6.1%	9.3%	4.7%	5.3%	11.0%	6.2%	7.0%
	6.4%	9.9%	16.1%	8.5%	15.6%	9.9%	8.2%	7.8%	6.4%	9.8%	11.3%	10.7%
45-49	3.8%	6.0%	11.9%	7.0%	6.0%	5.9%	7.4%	6.0%	4.4%	6.3%	2.9%	4.3%
	5.3%	5.8%	11.0%	6.8%	6.0%	6.8%	5.3%	9.6%	2.8%	4.5%	5.6%	5.1%
50-54	4.4%	4.0%	7.3%	5.0%	2.1%	5.4%	4.7%	2.6%	3.1%	4.3%	3.5%	3.1%
	3.0%	4.0%	9.4%	4.5%	4.4%	4.9%	2.8%	4.3%	2.5%	2.4%	4.0%	5.1%
55-59	5.1%	2.2%	3.2%	3.1%	1.4%	3.8%	3.2%	1.3%	1.6%	2.3%	1.6%	1.9%
	3.1%	2.8%	4.3%	1.3%	3.0%	3.1%	3.5%	4.3%	2.1%	2.8%	2.4%	5.1%
60-64	6.2%	1.2%	1.7%	1.4%	0.4%	0.7%	1.3%	0.0%	1.3%	1.2%	1.9%	1.4%
	4.1%	1.5%	2.4%	0.8%	1.2%	1.2%	2.2%	1.7%	1.8%	1.2%	4.0%	0.0%
65+	28.7%	0.6%	0.2%	0.6%	0.8%	0.5%	1.3%	1.3%	0.5%	0.5%	2.1%	0.0%
	11.0%	0.9%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	1.8%	1.2%	2.4%	0.0%

Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census

Appendix B

Chart 1



Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census

Table 1

Proportions in Age Groups by Occupation, 2001

		Not Applicable	All Occupations	Management	Business, Finance	Natural & Applied Sciences	Health	Education, Government, Religion	Art, Culture, Recreation	Sales & Service	Trades, Transport	Primary Industry	Processing, Manufacturing, Utilities
15-19	Interprovincial	15.6%	9.3%	0.2%	4.7%	1.7%	0.7%	1.0%	5.6%	18.3%	7.8%	14.9%	11.0%
	External	18.2%	6.5%	0.0%	4.0%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	10.4%	13.6%	6.1%	14.5%	8.5%
20-24	Interprovincial	8.9%	24.8%	11.6%	4.7%	24.8%	15.8%	13.0%	24.6%	32.1%	25.1%	31.0%	27.7%
	External	17.2%	18.1%	10.2%	4.0%	7.0%	8.0%	12.3%	17.4%	25.5%	24.4%	21.0%	24.3%
25-29	Interprovincial	7.2%	19.4%	16.9%	20.3%	25.2%	29.1%	27.8%	25.4%	15.9%	18.2%	16.3%	20.3%
	External	13.0%	19.4%	14.2%	23.6%	21.2%	25.3%	29.9%	23.5%	18.4%	15.9%	18.5%	14.7%
30-34	Interprovincial	7.4%	13.3%	19.5%	15.0%	16.5%	19.2%	18.6%	18.1%	9.5%	11.1%	10.7%	12.8%
	External	9.9%	16.3%	13.8%	16.8%	23.5%	25.3%	22.3%	13.0%	13.0%	15.0%	5.6%	10.7%
35-39	Interprovincial	7.5%	11.1%	15.8%	12.1%	14.2%	13.5%	12.5%	9.9%	8.1%	12.2%	9.3%	10.4%
	External	9.0%	13.8%	17.7%	12.1%	15.8%	15.4%	12.9%	8.7%	12.2%	16.3%	12.9%	15.3%
40-44	Interprovincial	5.0%	7.9%	11.8%	9.5%	7.2%	6.1%	9.3%	4.7%	5.3%	11.0%	6.2%	7.0%
	External	6.4%	9.9%	16.1%	8.5%	15.6%	9.9%	8.2%	7.8%	6.4%	9.8%	11.3%	10.7%
45-49	Interprovincial	3.8%	6.0%	11.9%	7.0%	6.0%	5.9%	7.4%	6.0%	4.4%	6.3%	2.9%	4.3%
	External	5.3%	5.6%	11.0%	6.8%	6.0%	6.8%	5.3%	9.6%	2.8%	4.5%	5.6%	5.1%
50-54	Interprovincial	4.4%	4.0%	7.3%	5.0%	2.1%	5.4%	4.7%	2.6%	3.1%	4.3%	3.5%	3.1%
	External	3.0%	4.0%	9.4%	4.5%	4.4%	4.9%	2.8%	4.3%	2.5%	2.4%	4.0%	5.1%
55-59	Interprovincial	5.1%	2.2%	3.2%	3.1%	1.4%	3.8%	3.2%	1.3%	1.6%	2.3%	1.6%	1.9%
	External	3.1%	2.8%	4.3%	1.3%	3.0%	3.1%	3.5%	4.3%	2.1%	2.8%	2.4%	5.1%
60-64	Interprovincial	6.2%	1.2%	1.7%	1.4%	0.4%	0.7%	1.3%	0.0%	1.3%	1.2%	1.9%	1.4%
	External	4.1%	1.5%	2.4%	0.8%	1.2%	1.2%	2.2%	1.7%	1.8%	1.2%	4.0%	0.0%
65+	Interprovincial	28.7%	0.6%	0.2%	0.6%	0.8%	0.5%	1.3%	1.3%	0.5%	0.5%	2.1%	0.0%
	External	11.0%	0.9%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	1.6%	1.2%	2.4%	0.0%

Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census

Table 2

Percentage of Age Groups in each Income Bracket, 2001							
		Income					
Total	31.0%	23.1%	15.8%	17.8%	8.0%	2.2%	2.0%
	62.1%	13.4%	6.9%	8.8%	4.2%	1.8%	2.8%
15 to 19	76.8%	16.3%	4.6%	1.4%	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%
	92.3%	4.0%	2.3%	1.2%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%
20 to 24	40.1%	32.3%	15.7%	9.8%	1.8%	0.2%	0.1%
	77.0%	12.4%	5.6%	3.8%	0.9%	0.3%	0.3%
25 to 29	21.3%	23.0%	21.9%	25.6%	6.7%	1.2%	0.3%
	56.3%	18.4%	7.4%	12.5%	3.7%	1.4%	0.6%
30 to 34	20.8%	18.2%	16.5%	26.1%	13.4%	2.8%	2.2%
	57.4%	13.5%	9.5%	9.5%	5.3%	2.4%	2.4%
35 to 39	20.5%	17.8%	16.0%	23.1%	14.1%	5.6%	3.1%
	59.2%	12.2%	6.7%	11.4%	5.6%	1.1%	3.7%
40 to 44	19.7%	15.4%	16.5%	20.9%	16.5%	5.6%	5.2%
	54.9%	11.7%	8.3%	9.6%	6.0%	4.9%	3.9%
45 to 49	22.2%	16.1%	14.9%	20.8%	14.1%	4.3%	7.8%
	48.7%	8.8%	6.7%	11.3%	7.6%	4.6%	10.9%
50 to 54	25.5%	17.4%	13.8%	22.4%	13.0%	4.6%	3.5%
	43.1%	8.8%	7.5%	15.0%	10.0%	3.8%	10.6%
55 to 59	27.3%	15.2%	13.1%	21.8%	12.1%	4.5%	6.6%
	53.2%	11.3%	7.3%	4.8%	7.3%	4.8%	11.3%
60 to 64	31.2%	21.0%	19.5%	16.1%	6.8%	2.0%	2.9%
	67.0%	10.3%	4.1%	9.3%	4.1%	0.0%	4.1%
Over 65	8.4%	54.0%	17.8%	13.5%	4.3%	0.7%	1.4%
	28.3%	39.8%	9.6%	13.3%	6.0%	0.0%	1.8%

Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census

Table 2

Percentage of Age Groups in each Income Bracket, 2001								
		Income						
Total	[redacted]	31.0%	23.1%	15.8%	17.8%	8.0%	2.2%	2.0%
	[redacted]	62.1%	13.4%	6.9%	8.8%	4.2%	1.8%	2.8%
15 to 19	[redacted]	76.8%	16.3%	4.6%	1.4%	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%
	[redacted]	92.3%	4.0%	2.3%	1.2%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%
20 to 24	[redacted]	40.1%	32.3%	15.7%	9.8%	1.8%	0.2%	0.1%
	[redacted]	77.0%	12.4%	5.6%	3.8%	0.9%	0.3%	0.3%
25 to 29	[redacted]	21.3%	23.0%	21.9%	25.6%	6.7%	1.2%	0.3%
	[redacted]	56.3%	18.4%	7.4%	12.5%	3.7%	1.4%	0.6%
30 to 34	[redacted]	20.8%	18.2%	16.5%	26.1%	13.4%	2.8%	2.2%
	[redacted]	57.4%	13.5%	9.5%	9.5%	5.3%	2.4%	2.4%
35 to 39	[redacted]	20.5%	17.8%	16.0%	23.1%	14.1%	5.6%	3.1%
	[redacted]	59.2%	12.2%	6.7%	11.4%	5.6%	1.1%	3.7%
40 to 44	[redacted]	19.7%	15.4%	16.5%	20.9%	16.5%	5.6%	5.2%
	[redacted]	54.9%	11.7%	8.3%	9.6%	6.0%	4.9%	3.9%
45 to 49	[redacted]	22.2%	16.1%	14.9%	20.8%	14.1%	4.3%	7.8%
	[redacted]	48.7%	8.8%	6.7%	11.3%	7.6%	4.6%	10.9%
50 to 54	[redacted]	25.5%	17.4%	13.8%	22.4%	13.0%	4.6%	3.5%
	[redacted]	43.1%	8.8%	7.5%	15.0%	10.0%	3.8%	10.6%
55 to 59	[redacted]	27.3%	15.2%	13.1%	21.8%	12.1%	4.5%	6.6%
	[redacted]	53.2%	11.3%	7.3%	4.8%	7.3%	4.8%	11.3%
60 to 64	[redacted]	31.2%	21.0%	19.5%	16.1%	6.8%	2.0%	2.9%
	[redacted]	67.0%	10.3%	4.1%	9.3%	4.1%	0.0%	4.1%
Over 65	[redacted]	8.4%	54.0%	17.8%	13.5%	4.3%	0.7%	1.4%
	[redacted]	28.3%	39.8%	9.6%	13.3%	6.0%	0.0%	1.8%

Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census

[redacted]

Table 3

Proportion of Interprovincial Migrants in each Income Bracket, 2001

	Moved to Alberta within Past Year	Total	Less than $10 000		$10 000 - $19 999		$20 000 - $29 999		$30 000 - $49 999		$50 000 - $74 999		$75 000 - $99 999		$100 000 and over	
Province	[redacted]	2,455	915	37.3%	565	23.0%	375	15.3%	390	15.9%	135	5.5%	25	1.0%	55	2.2%
		305	85	27.9%	100	32.8%	45	14.8%	50	16.4%	10	3.3%	10	3.3%	10	3.3%
		2,180	640	29.4%	520	23.9%	385	17.7%	400	18.3%	150	6.9%	65	3.0%	15	0.7%
		1,140	315	27.6%	250	21.9%	190	16.7%	255	22.4%	75	6.6%	35	3.1%	20	1.8%
		2,090	740	35.4%	460	22.0%	305	14.6%	325	15.6%	170	8.1%	25	1.2%	65	3.1%
		9,715	2,995	30.8%	2,080	21.4%	1,560	16.1%	1,800	18.5%	800	8.2%	250	2.6%	225	2.3%
		4,900	1,220	24.9%	1,095	22.3%	840	17.1%	1,040	21.2%	445	9.1%	115	2.3%	140	2.9%
		10,195	3,180	31.2%	2,345	23.0%	1,445	14.2%	1,975	19.4%	875	8.6%	185	1.8%	195	1.9%
		21,460	6,870	32.0%	5,225	24.3%	3,485	16.2%	3,400	15.8%	1,645	7.7%	480	2.2%	350	1.6%
		1,605	400	24.9%	300	18.7%	235	14.6%	365	22.7%	195	12.1%	70	4.4%	40	2.5%
	Moved to Alberta within Past Five Years	Total	Less than $10 000		$10 000 - $19 999		$20 000 - $29 999		$30 000 - $49 999		$50 000 - $74 999		$75 000 - $99 999		$100 000 and over	
Province	[redacted]	12,080	2,805	23.2%	2,115	17.5%	2,120	17.5%	3,125	25.9%	1,425	11.8%	350	2.9%	140	1.2%
		1,190	290	24.4%	215	18.1%	205	17.2%	335	28.2%	110	9.2%	15	1.3%	20	1.7%
		8,570	1,855	21.6%	1,625	19.0%	1,535	17.9%	2,230	26.0%	945	11.0%	240	2.8%	140	1.6%
		5,685	1,350	23.7%	890	15.7%	1,005	17.7%	1,620	28.5%	585	10.3%	160	2.8%	75	1.3%
		10,020	2,480	24.8%	1,785	17.8%	1,615	16.1%	2,230	22.3%	1,035	10.3%	475	4.7%	395	3.9%
		37,105	9,105	24.5%	6,900	18.6%	5,520	14.9%	8,575	23.1%	4,060	10.9%	1,445	3.9%	1,500	4.0%
		17,825	4,045	23.0%	3,315	18.8%	2,845	16.1%	4,395	24.9%	2,065	11.7%	535	3.0%	410	2.3%
		32,340	8,055	24.9%	6,760	20.9%	4,915	15.2%	7,085	21.9%	3,730	11.5%	1,030	3.2%	760	2.4%
		75,965	20,550	27.1%	16,245	21.4%	12,430	16.4%	15,605	20.5%	7,265	9.6%	2,090	2.8%	1,790	2.4%
		5,515	1,425	25.8%	865	15.7%	715	13.0%	1,245	22.6%	835	15.1%	270	4.9%	160	2.9%

Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census

Appendix B

Table 3

Proportion of Interprovincial Migrants in each Income Bracket, 2001

	Moved to Alberta within Past Year	Total	Less than $10,000		$10,000 - $19,999		$20,000 - $29,999		$30,000 - $49,999		$50,000 - $74,999		$75,000 - $99,999		$100,000 and over	
Province		2,455	915	37.3%	565	23.0%	375	15.3%	390	15.9%	135	5.5%	25	1.0%	55	2.2%
		305	85	27.9%	100	32.8%	45	14.8%	50	16.4%	10	3.3%	10	3.3%	10	3.3%
		2,180	640	29.4%	520	23.9%	385	17.7%	400	18.3%	150	6.9%	65	3.0%	15	0.7%
		1,140	315	27.6%	250	21.9%	190	16.7%	255	22.4%	75	6.6%	35	3.1%	20	1.8%
		2,090	740	35.4%	460	22.0%	305	14.6%	325	15.6%	170	8.1%	25	1.2%	65	3.1%
		9,715	2,995	30.8%	2,080	21.4%	1,560	16.1%	1,800	18.5%	800	8.2%	250	2.6%	225	2.3%
		4,900	1,220	24.9%	1,095	22.3%	840	17.1%	1,040	21.2%	445	9.1%	115	2.3%	140	2.9%
		10,195	3,180	31.2%	2,345	23.0%	1,445	14.2%	1,975	19.4%	875	8.6%	185	1.8%	195	1.9%
		21,460	6,870	32.0%	5,225	24.3%	3,485	16.2%	3,400	15.8%	1,645	7.7%	480	2.2%	350	1.6%
		1,605	400	24.9%	300	18.7%	235	14.6%	365	22.7%	195	12.1%	70	4.4%	40	2.5%

	Moved to Alberta within Past Five Years	Total	Less than $10,000		$10,000 - $19,999		$20,000 - $29,999		$30,000 - $49,999		$50,000 - $74,999		$75,000 - $99,999		$100,000 and over	
Province		12,080	2,805	23.2%	2,115	17.5%	2,120	17.5%	3,125	25.9%	1,425	11.8%	350	2.9%	140	1.2%
		1,190	290	24.4%	215	18.1%	205	17.2%	335	28.2%	110	9.2%	15	1.3%	20	1.7%
		8,570	1,855	21.6%	1,625	19.0%	1,535	17.9%	2,230	26.0%	945	11.0%	240	2.8%	140	1.6%
		5,685	1,350	23.7%	890	15.7%	1,005	17.7%	1,620	28.5%	585	10.3%	160	2.8%	75	1.3%
		10,020	2,480	24.8%	1,785	17.8%	1,615	16.1%	2,230	22.3%	1,035	10.3%	475	4.7%	395	3.9%
		37,105	9,105	24.5%	6,900	18.6%	5,520	14.9%	8,575	23.1%	4,060	10.9%	1,445	3.9%	1,500	4.0%
		17,625	4,045	23.0%	3,315	18.8%	2,845	16.1%	4,395	24.9%	2,065	11.7%	535	3.0%	410	2.3%
		32,340	8,055	24.9%	6,760	20.9%	4,915	15.2%	7,085	21.9%	3,730	11.5%	1,030	3.2%	760	2.4%
		75,965	20,550	27.1%	16,245	21.4%	12,430	16.4%	15,605	20.5%	7,265	9.6%	2,090	2.8%	1,790	2.4%
		5,515	1,425	25.8%	865	15.7%	715	13.0%	1,245	22.6%	835	15.1%	270	4.9%	160	2.9%

Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census